

# SAFETY DATA SHEETS

## According to the UN GHS revision 8

Version: 1.0  
Creation Date: July 15, 2019  
Revision Date: July 15, 2019

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### 1. SECTION 1: Identification

#### 1.1. GHS Product identifier

**Product name** Cobalt di(acetate)

#### 1.2. Other means of identification

**Product number** -

**Other names** Acetic acid, cobalt(2+) salt; cobalt(2+),diacetate;  
Cobalt diacetate

#### 1.3. Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

**Identified uses** Agricultural chemicals (non-pesticidal), Intermediates, Ion exchange agents, Plating agents and surface treating agents, Processing aids, not otherwise listed

**Uses advised against** no data available

#### 1.4. Supplier's details

**Company** Shandong Sincere Chemical Co., Ltd.  
**Address** No.21 Industrial North Road, Licheng District, Jinan City, Shandong Province, China  
**Telephone** (+86) 188-6575-9396

#### 1.5. Emergency phone number

**Emergency phone number** (+86) 188-6575-9396  
**Service hours** Monday to Friday, 9am-5pm (Standard time zone: UTC/GMT +8 hours).

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### 2. SECTION 2: Hazard identification

#### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Skin sensitization, Category 1  
Respiratory sensitization, Category 1  
Germ cell mutagenicity, Category 2  
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, short-term (Acute) - Category Acute 1  
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term (Chronic) - Category Chronic 1  
Carcinogenicity, Category 1B  
Reproductive toxicity, Category 1B

#### 2.2. GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

**Pictogram(s)**



**Signal word**

Danger

**Hazard statement(s)**

H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction  
H334 May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled  
H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects  
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

**Precautionary statement(s)**

**Prevention**

P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.  
P272 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.  
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/...  
P284 [In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory protection.  
P203 Obtain, read and follow all safety instructions before use.  
P273 Avoid release to the environment.

**Response**

P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water/...  
P333+P317 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical help.  
P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label).  
P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.  
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.  
P342+P316 If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Get emergency medical help immediately.  
P318 IF exposed or concerned, get medical advice.  
P391 Collect spillage.

**Storage**

P405 Store locked up.

**Disposal**

P501 Dispose of contents/container to an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal.

**2.3. Other hazards which do not result in classification**

no data available

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## **3. SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**

### **3.1. Substances**

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number	Concentration
Cobalt di(acetate)	Cobalt di(acetate)	71-48-7	200-755-8	100%

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## 4. SECTION 4: First-aid measures

### 4.1. Description of necessary first-aid measures

Medical attention is required. Consult a doctor. Show this safety data sheet (SDS) to the doctor in attendance.

#### **If inhaled**

Move the victim into fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration and consult a doctor immediately. Do not use mouth to mouth resuscitation if the victim ingested or inhaled the chemical.

#### **Following skin contact**

Take off contaminated clothing immediately. Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a doctor.

#### **Following eye contact**

Rinse with pure water for at least 15 minutes. Consult a doctor.

#### **Following ingestion**

Rinse mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a doctor or Poison Control Center immediately.

### 4.2. Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Inhalation causes shortness of breath and coughing; permanent disability may occur. Ingestion causes pain and vomiting. Contact with eyes causes irritation. Contact with skin may cause dermatitis. (USCG, 1999)

### 4.3. Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

First Aid: INHALATION: Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention. SKIN: Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower. Refer for medical attention. EYES: First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor. INGESTION: Rinse mouth. Refer for medical attention. Tetrahydrate ("The recommendations on this Card also apply to Cobalt (II) acetate anhydrous (CAS 71-48-7).")

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## 5. SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

### 5.1. Suitable extinguishing media

In case of fire in the surroundings: use appropriate extinguishing media. Tetrahydrate ("The recommendations on this Card also apply to Cobalt (II) acetate anhydrous (CAS 71-48-7).")

### 5.2. Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Special Hazards of Combustion Products: Toxic cobalt oxide fumes may form in fire. (USCG, 1999)

### 5.3. Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

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## **6. SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**

### **6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing mist, gas or vapours. Avoid contacting with skin and eye. Use personal protective equipment. Wear chemical impermeable gloves. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak.

### **6.2. Environmental precautions**

Prevent further spillage or leakage if it is safe to do so. Do not let the chemical enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

### **6.3. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up**

Collect and arrange disposal. Keep the chemical in suitable and closed containers for disposal. Remove all sources of ignition. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Adhered or collected material should be promptly disposed of, in accordance with appropriate laws and regulations.

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## **7. SECTION 7: Handling and storage**

### **7.1. Precautions for safe handling**

Handling in a well ventilated place. Wear suitable protective clothing. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Use non-sparking tools. Prevent fire caused by electrostatic discharge steam.

### **7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

Separated from strong oxidants. Well closed. Tetrahydrate ("The recommendations on this Card also apply to Cobalt (II) acetate anhydrous (CAS 71-48-7).")

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## **8. SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**

### **8.1. Control parameters**

#### **Occupational Exposure limit values**

no data available

#### **Biological limit values**

no data available

### **8.2. Appropriate engineering controls**

Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Set up emergency exits and the risk-elimination area.

### **8.3. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)**

#### **Eye/face protection**

Wear tightly fitting safety goggles with side-shields conforming to EN 166(EU) or NIOSH (US).

#### **Skin protection**

Wear fire/flame resistant and impervious clothing. Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Wash and dry hands. The selected protective gloves have to satisfy the specifications of EU Directive 89/686/EEC and the standard EN 374 derived from it.

**Respiratory protection**

If the exposure limits are exceeded, irritation or other symptoms are experienced, use a full-face respirator.

**Thermal hazards**

no data available

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## 9. SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

<b>Physical state</b>	Solid. Crystalline.
<b>Colour</b>	Light-pink.
<b>Odour</b>	no data available
<b>Melting point/freezing point</b>	Atm. press.:>= 1 015 - <= 1 017 hPa. Remarks:Based on DSC-measurement, performed under nitrogen.
<b>Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range</b>	117.1°C at 760 mmHg
<b>Flammability</b>	no data available
<b>Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit</b>	no data available
<b>Flash point</b>	40°C
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	no data available
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	no data available
<b>pH</b>	no data available
<b>Kinematic viscosity</b>	no data available
<b>Solubility</b>	READILY SOLUBLE IN WATER
<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol/water</b>	no data available
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	no data available
<b>Density and/or relative density</b>	1.757. Temperature:21.4 °C.
<b>Relative vapour density</b>	no data available
<b>Particle characteristics</b>	no data available

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## 10. SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1. Reactivity

Water soluble. Deliquescent

### 10.2. Chemical stability

no data available

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Not flammable /Tetrahydrate/Salts, basic, such as COBALT ACETATE, are generally soluble in water. The resulting solutions contain moderate concentrations of hydroxide ions and have pH's greater than 7.0. They react as bases to neutralize acids. These neutralizations generate heat, but less or far less than is generated by neutralization of the bases in reactivity group 10 (Bases) and the neutralization of amines. They usually do not react as either oxidizing agents or reducing agents but such behavior is not impossible.

#### **10.4. Conditions to avoid**

no data available

#### **10.5. Incompatible materials**

Reacts with strong oxidants. Tetrahydrate ("The recommendations on this Card also apply to Cobalt (II) acetate anhydrous (CAS 71-48-7).")

#### **10.6. Hazardous decomposition products**

When heated to decomp it emits acid smoke and irritating fumes.

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## **11. SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

### **Acute toxicity**

- Oral: LD50 - rat (male/female) - 708 mg/kg bw. Remarks: This is the LD50 for the cobalt compound tested.
- Inhalation: no data available
- Dermal: LD50 - rat (male/female) - > 2 000 mg/kg bw.

### **Skin corrosion/irritation**

no data available

### **Serious eye damage/irritation**

no data available

### **Respiratory or skin sensitization**

no data available

### **Germ cell mutagenicity**

no data available

### **Carcinogenicity**

no data available

### **Reproductive toxicity**

no data available

### **STOT-single exposure**

no data available

### **STOT-repeated exposure**

no data available

### **Aspiration hazard**

no data available

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## **12. SECTION 12: Ecological information**

### **12.1. Toxicity**

- Toxicity to fish: LC50 - Pimephales promelas - 54.1 mg/L - 96 h.

- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: NOEC - Chironomus tentans - 72.3 mg/L - 96 h.
- Toxicity to algae: NOEC - Dunaliella tertiolecta - 4 671.8 µg/L - 96 h.
- Toxicity to microorganisms: EC10 - activated sludge - 3.73 mg/L - 30 min.

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

no data available

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Food Chain Conc'n Potential: Bioconcentration of 200-1000 fold only under constant exposure. Not significant in spill condition. Tetrahydrate

### 12.4. Mobility in soil

no data available

### 12.5. Other adverse effects

no data available

## 13. SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1. Disposal methods

#### Product

The material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing. Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

#### Contaminated packaging

Containers can be triply rinsed (or equivalent) and offered for recycling or reconditioning. Alternatively, the packaging can be punctured to make it unusable for other purposes and then be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.

## 14. SECTION 14: Transport information

### 14.1. UN Number

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)	IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)	IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)
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### 14.2. UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)	IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)	IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)
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### 14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)	IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)	IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)
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### 14.4. Packing group, if applicable





- RID: Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
- IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods
- IATA: International Air Transportation Association
- TWA: Time Weighted Average
- STEL: Short term exposure limit
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal Dose 50%
- EC50: Effective Concentration 50%

#### References

- IPCS - The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), website: <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home>
- HSDB - Hazardous Substances Data Bank, website: <https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/newtoxnet/hsdb.htm>
- IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer, website: <http://www.iarc.fr/>
- eChemPortal - The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances by OECD, website: [http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request\\_locale=en](http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request_locale=en)
- CAMEO Chemicals, website: <http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple>
- ChemIDplus, website: <http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/chemidlite.jsp>
- ERG - Emergency Response Guidebook by U.S. Department of Transportation, website: <http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg>
- Germany GESTIS-database on hazard substance, website: <http://www.dguv.de/ifa/gestis/gestis-stoffdatenbank/index-2.jsp>
- ECHA - European Chemicals Agency, website: <https://echa.europa.eu/>

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